

Daily Report

Latin America

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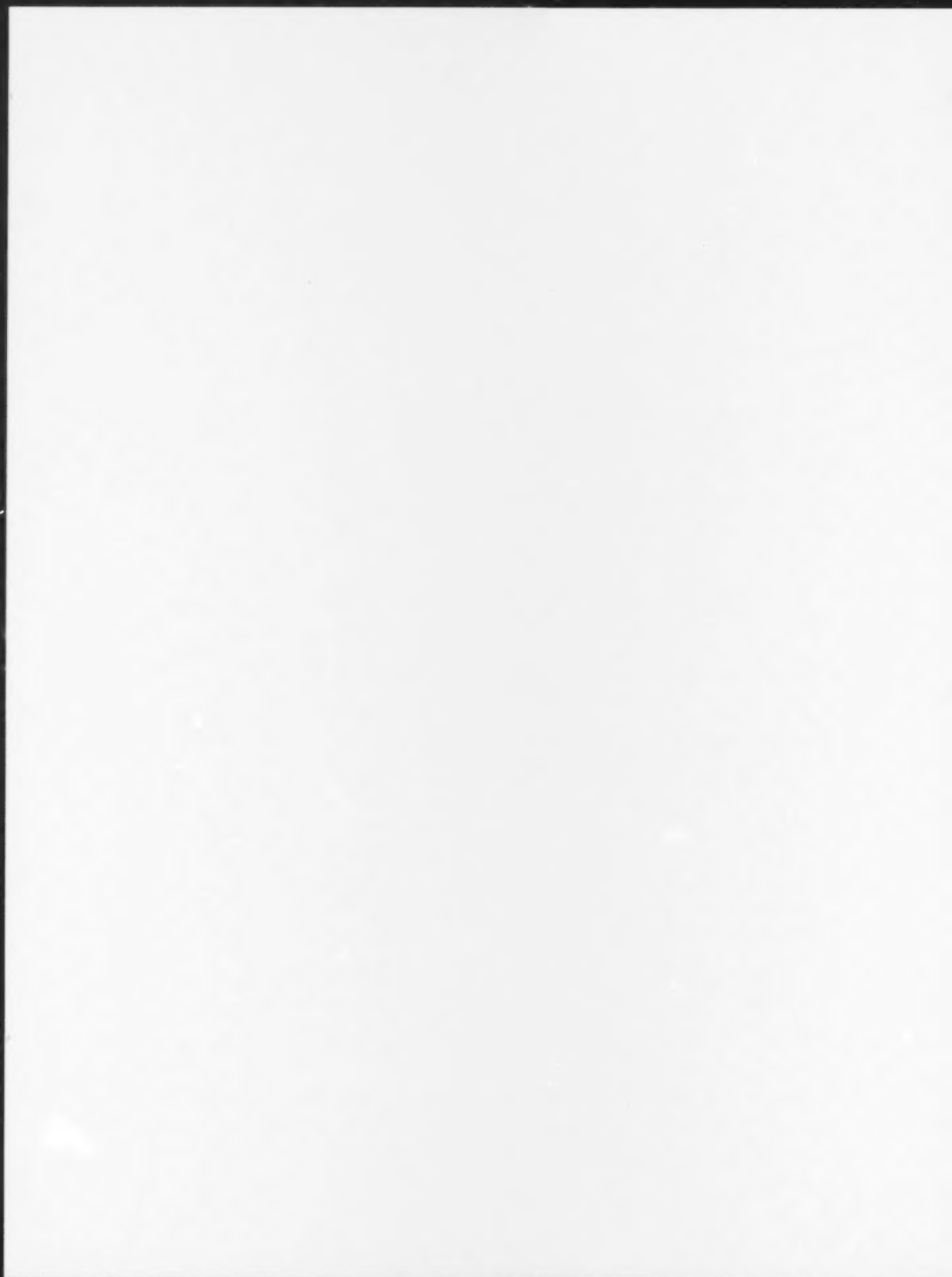
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Cuba

Zambian Delegation on Official Visit

Tours Santiago de Cuba

FL081457 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish
1100 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Report by (Julia Cleher) from Santiago de Cuba]

[Text] Grey Zulu, secretary general of the Zambian United National Independence Party [UNIP], has arrived in Santiago de Cuba heading a delegation from the Zambian party and state. The distinguished visitor toured Santiago de Cuba historic sites, a cardiovascular surgery center, and the Celia Sanchez textile plant.

Luis Moya, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Provincial Bureau in Santiago de Cuba, welcomed them, explained the territory's socioeconomic characteristics, and offered other information of interest.

(H Mudenga), member of the UNIP Politburo, several ministers, and Mr Mulemba, Zambian ambassador to our country, traveled to Santiago de Cuba with the Zambian leader.

Grey Zulu Meets Castro

MB091343 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Party Secretary General Grey Zulu last night paid a courtesy call on Cuban President Fidel Castro and later had 2 hours of talks at the presidential palace. No details of the talks were given, but it is believed that Comrade Zulu and President Castro discussed the southern African situation and bilateral cooperation between the parties of the two countries. Comrade Zulu, who is due to be winding up his 9-day official visit to Cuba, extended President Kaunda's greetings to Comrade Castro.

Zulu Tours Isle of Youth

FL091541 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Grey Zulu, secretary general of the Zambian United National Independence Party, made an extensive tour today of several places of interest on the Isle of Youth. The African leader visited the former Modelo Prison, which is now a national monument. He was briefed on Commander Fidel Castro's stay in that penitentiary facility after the assault against the Moncada barracks. Zulu's meeting with Namibian students at the Hendrick Witbooi Rural School was of special significance. He was able to note the careful education these students are given in Cuba. He also watched a beautiful show of typical songs and dances.

Signs Cooperation Protocol

FL101425 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish
1100 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Cuba and Zambia have signed a cooperation protocol to promote and develop fraternal relations based on the mutual interest in the struggle against

reactionary forces. The document was signed in Havana by Lionel Soto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat, and Grey Zulu, secretary general of the Zambian United National Independence Party.

Hungarian Minister on Visit

LD051907 Budapest MTI in English 1523 GMT
5 Sep 87

[Text] Havana, September 5 (MTI) — Gyula Horn, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee and state secretary of the foreign ministry, held talks in Havana September 2-4 with Jaime Crombet, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Jose Viera, first deputy of the Foreign Ministry, Rafael Polanco, deputy leader of the foreign affairs department of the PCC Central Committee, and with other Cuban personalities.

The sides mutually informed each other on the state of the two socialist countries, the most important tasks in their socioeconomic development.

They exchanged views on timely international issues, including cooperation between the socialist countries, European security, and the activity of the nonaligned countries, and on the political efforts aimed at settling the Central American crisis.

The sides reviewed the state of Hungarian-Cuban relations, with particular attention paid to opportunities of establishing more modern forms of economic cooperation.

Botswana Foreign Minister Arrives

FL071326 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish
1100 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, external affairs minister of the Republic of Botswana, arrived in our country last night. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and other Foreign Ministry officials were on hand to welcome her. During her stay of several days, Dr Chiepe will visit places of social-cultural interest and hold talks with party and state officials. [passage omitted]

Meets With Rodriguez

FL091310 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish
1100 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, foreign minister from the Republic of Botswana. The situation in southern Africa, good relations between Cuba and Botswana, and other international current events were discussed during the meeting. Special attention was also given to the serious economic situation affecting underdeveloped countries.

Cape Verde Parliamentary Delegation Visits

*FL081352 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 8 Sept 87*

[Text] A National People's Assembly delegation from the Republic of Cape Verde headed by its first vice president, Deputy (Honorio Chantre Fortes), member of the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde] political committee, has visited the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. The group was received by Luis Mendez Morejon, secretary and member of the presidency [as heard] of the ANPP.

During official talks, they discussed topics related to the functions of the two institutions and their achievements and future plans. The agenda of the Cape Verde delegation includes visits to places of historical, political, and social interest. The delegation is scheduled to leave for home Saturday, 19 September.

Panamanian Envoy Discusses Canal Treaty

*FL082140 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish
1219 GMT 7 Sep 87*

["Exclusive"] interview with Panamanian Ambassador Manuel Orestes Nieto by journalist Pedro Martinez Pirez for "Revista de la Manana," place, date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Martinez Pirez] [passage omitted] Mr Ambassador, first of all, what is the historical significance of this date, 7 September, the 10th anniversary of the Torrijos-Carter treaties?

[Nieto] [passage omitted] It means that these treaties, negotiated peacefully but with decolonization in mind, will be the culmination of the process of independence and self-determination in our country.

[Martinez Pirez] [passage omitted] I would like to go back to the negotiation process; that is, the stage preceding the signing of this important treaty between the United States and your country.

[Nieto] Yes. Of course, the Panama Canal treaties are an instrument of international law, completely binding on the parties. The negotiations were something else. What General Omar Torrijos did in that process as our leader was to interpret the aspirations of successive generations from the beginning of this century. We could not conceive being an occupied country, a country with perpetual colonialist occupation of its center, its most sensitive area, as a result of an outdated treaty. The negotiation process sought to break that colonial state of affairs. Therefore negotiations were very hard and difficult. We had to use reason, our historical truth against the disproportionate physical strength of the United States compared to a small underdeveloped country of the Third World. [passage omitted]

[Martinez Pirez] Mr Ambassador, the Cuban people remember Gen Torrijos with a great deal of affection. He visited our country and he was the man who reestablished relations with Cuba. He once said that no colonialism could last a hundred years nor could there be a

country that would stand for it. Could you tell us something about Gen Torrijos in connection with this negotiation process and the Panamanian people's struggle for full sovereignty?

[Nieto] Torrijos was and is without a doubt the most unique and talented leader our country has ever had. One of the reasons was that he identified with his people. He had the same concerns as a large majority of the population. [passage omitted] His political creativity, the creativity of a leader, made it possible for us to be completely united throughout the negotiation process.

[Martinez Pirez] [passage omitted] Mr Ambassador, the U.S. Congress approved Law 96-70, which, according to some Panamanians and even some American jurists, does not follow the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. I would like your opinion about this law. What is the feeling of the Panamanian people and government in connection with the implementation of the treaties?

[Nieto] Barely a few days after the mechanism of the Panama Canal treaties went into effect, the United States passed Law 96-70. It is an interpretative and unilateral law passed by the U.S. Senate concerning the letter of what was agreed to by our two governments and signed by Gen Torrijos and President Carter. Panama believes that in regard to the true process of decolonization, the dismantling of the structure, and the return of the canal to Panama, only the strict contents of the treaties are valid. We are faithfully complying with each one of the agreements. We believe that any element that does not follow the letter and spirit of the treaties could be considered a violation of these treaties. [passage omitted]

U.S.'Roles' in Protests

*PA082109 Havana International Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Amalia Sanmartino commentary]

[Text] Today marks the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties in Panama. This anniversary comes during a critical situation for the nation. The treaties provide for the nation's top goal: control over the interoceanic waterway and withdrawal of all U.S. troops from the area. The deadline is 31 December 1999, but the constant treaty violations by the United States allow one to predict that the years ahead will be difficult ones for Panama.

Ten years after the treaties were signed, Panamanians are confronting a new U.S. offensive that is using any means available to deny Panama's claims. On 8 June right-wing businessmen and politicians began a destabilization campaign that has led the country to the worst crisis of recent years. These plans were directed by an organization created months ago at Washington's request, called the Local Democratic Movement, which began a violent antigovernment campaign, mobilizing middle- and upper-class sectors and causing serious disturbances in the streets of Panama City.

Private businessmen on 10 June created the National Civic Crusade, which has been leading all actions against the authorities. Various Panamanian organizations have charged that the U.S. diplomatic staff and Ambassador Arthur Davis have played important roles in the rightist protests that — according to investigations by the Legislative Assembly — seek to topple the government and replace it with a provisional junta.

The purpose of these violent reactionary activities is to establish a regime that the United States can manipulate and that will allow the renegotiation of the treaties and prolong the U.S. presence beyond the year 2000. Everything seems to indicate these plans have not been abandoned, and that is why — even though there are still 13 years before the canal is returned — Panamanians insist on their slogan: Not one step backward.

Argentine Scientific Cooperation Meeting

*FL110126 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] The first session of the Joint Cuban-Argentine Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation began today in Havana.

During the important meeting, delegates will analyze the possibilities of cooperation in the areas of health and energy, the sugar, light, and food industries, agriculture, and other sectors. Exchange of information on joint research will also be discussed.

Raul Taladrid, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, reaffirmed the goal of conducting joint projects in the areas of nuclear energy and biotechnology.

Veiga Presides Over Union Leaders Meeting

*FL051839 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish
1700 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[Text] Four thousand trade union leaders from Havana City are extensively debating the efforts of workers in seeking new solutions to old problems, as Fidel stated when he called for rectification.

The plenary meeting, which began this morning in the Karl Marx Theater, is presided over by Roberto Veiga, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], and Jorge Lezcano, first secretary of the party in Havana City.

Representatives from production centers in the capital are analyzing the results of aspects as important as the economy, labor discipline, volunteer work, organization of work and salaries, and the minibrigade movement. Trade union leaders from the Cubana de Acero, Confitaria Habana, Complejo Lacteo, and Vanguardia Socialista Enterprises have described the work done in those centers and the deficiencies and achievements of this new stage of work.

Maria Gomez of (IDATEZ) [no further expansion provided], completely convinced the participants of the need to provide training for brigade chiefs and youths who have been recently incorporated into production activities.

Many speeches remain to be made and the topic of holding assembly meetings to discuss guidelines during the month of August, the heaviest vacation period, will occupy the attention of the participants.

Research Network on Intoxication Planned

*FL051655 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish
1228 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[Text] Studies done over the past 4 years by the Institute of Forensic Medicine indicate that 1 out of every 3 victims of the approximately 500 deaths resulting from auto accidents had consumed alcoholic beverages.

Jorge Gonzalez Perez, doctoral candidate in science, told Radio Reloj that the statistics included the deaths of drivers, pedestrians, and passengers, but if only the drivers were considered, the figure rose to 42 percent.

He stressed that the level of alcohol in blood can be detected after consuming 25 milligrams. After 50 milligrams, alcohol affects the ability to drive. And 100 milligrams or more indicates intoxication. The secretary of the National Commission on Alcoholism also said that a high percentage of victims resulting from other violent acts, such as homicide and suicide, had consumed alcoholic beverages.

The current mortality rate in Cuba from auto accidents is 22-23 deaths for every 100,000 residents, a figure for concern, since it has been increasing over the past 5 years.

Until now, the studies on alcohol-related deaths were done in the capital, but during the first 4 months of this year, the research was extended to Las Tunas where half the number of victims had high levels of alcohol in their blood.

Given the degree of danger that the consumption of alcohol represents in auto accidents, a national research network is being established to supply concrete statistics on this habit in each province. Intense work is currently taking place to inaugurate toxicology laboratories in Cienfuegos and Camaguey and it is expected that before the year is over, others will be completed in Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Ciego de Avila.

Castro At Child Care Center

*FL082131 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish
1133 GMT 4 Sep 87*

[Film report: "A Symbol of Effort," on the inauguration by Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz of the first of 50 child care centers being built by minibrigades in the city of Havana on 2 September.]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Castro] "I believe that today is historic, because we are inaugurating what I will not call the first social project, because a doctor's office is a

social work, and last year, in preparation for the family doctor's program, 613 doctor's offices were programmed, and I believe that almost all of them have been completed. You should not think that to build at 613 different sites simultaneously is an easy task. The fact that we have been able to build 613 family doctor's offices in less than a year, for example, shows the capacity for organization of our party, our people's government, and our masses. Therefore, for that reason, we cannot say that this is the first social project completed by the minibrigades to be inaugurated, but it is the most important social project by the minibrigades that we have inaugurated. It is a symbol, because it is the pioneer of a program of 50 centers.

It has been built in a relatively short time, and it is the first link in the chain. I hope that between now and 31 December, our party, the people's government and our municipality will have inaugurated 50 child care centers.

It is a serious task. I exhort you to make a maximum effort, because it constitutes a veritable symbol of what can be done when the direction is clear, when the path is the right one, when the effort is serious, when we put aside bureaucracy, theories, and all kinds of nonsense, and we work seriously to resolve the country's important problems.[end recording]

At Fidel's initiative and by virtue of the efforts, dedication and enthusiasm of over 16,000 workers in the capital, 17 percent of them women, the vigorous movement of minibrigades in the city of Havana is bearing fruit. Fifty child care centers; over 600 family doctor's offices and houses; 6,800 housing units; 10 polyclinics; 11 special schools; important expansion and remodeling works at hospitals, theaters, and buildings are scheduled to be carried out by the minibrigades of Havana in 1987.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, 2 September, the commander in chief inaugurated the first of those 50 child care centers in the Alberro del Cotorro neighborhood.

[Begin Recording] [Castro] It is enough to say that the program of child care centers that we had scheduled for Havana in the 5-year period included, I believe, only five child care centers. At that rate of five centers every 5 years, we would take 60 years to build 100 centers. Isn't that true? Five times...no, I made a mistake. [Laughs] Of course, I made a mistake. It would take 100 years.

There might be people who do not worry about this. They theorize and philosophize. (?I think that those concepts) were introduced to us at a certain time. Now, however, we are going to build the 100 centers in 2 years.

Oh, there was no work force to build child care centers. I said that there were to be five in the 5-year period, but they were not being built. Was the child care center of such-and-such a place for such-and-such a year built? No, no. It has not been possible to begin as yet. No, because we have no work force. No, because we have no materials. Actually, they could have said, no, because we

have no pride. There was no work force, but it now turns out that there is a work force to build the 613 family doctor's offices, the 50 child care centers, the schools, the polyclinics and, not just those projects, but other important ones like one that we visited yesterday, the Salvador Allende project: six operation rooms, 50 intermediate intensive care beds, done by a handful of minibrigadists; projects like the Julio Villa and many others on which the microbrigades are working, over 1,000 projects.

There was no work force, and now we have 16,000 minibrigadists, and the production of the factories has not been affected in any way, not even by a square meter. There we have the example of the Antillean Steelworks [Antillana de Acero]. This is what the mass movement is about. I think that it has about 5 minibrigades.

[Unidentified speaker] Six, commander.

[Castro] Six minibrigades. That is a giant, but a giant that works hard, and a giant whose workers produce, because one has to note the way in which that company has been working and producing enormous, increasing quantities of steel and iron rods [cabilla], while reducing costs and fuel expenses and so on. And it is doing a basic job; without its work, it would not be possible to build any of this that can be seen here.

[Video shows Castro speaking with several workers]

[Castro] Where did you work before, at the polyclinic?

[Speaker] Yes.

[Castro] How soon will it be finished?

[Speaker] Well, according to our estimates, it should be finished in December.

[Castro] How many square meters does the polyclinic have?

[Speaker] I do not know, because since we transferred here.

[Castro] How many square meters does this have?

[Speaker] This has 600 square meters of usable surface, [superficie util], and 1,115 in all.

[Castro] Roofed area?

[Speaker] Roofed area, usable area, exactly 1,115 square meters.

[Castro] A thousand, one hundred and fifteen, and the polyclinic?

[Speaker] The polyclinic is larger.

[Castro] We are not going to be hindered by a work force. We are going to be hindered by ... [changes thought]. For a work force, we have ourselves. This is not convertible foreign exchange, that we have to seek one place or another. We are the work force.

How much of a force? As much as we want. We can work 5 or 8 or 10 or 15 hours, or 5 or 6 or 7 days. We are the work force, and that is what creates things. Even if we had all the material in the world, without the work force, it would have been impossible for us to be looking at this beautiful building today. It would be impossible.

Therefore, we have the main resource. We have ourselves, which is the work force. For the iron rods, and the cement, we asked the workers: Can you make us the iron rods to begin the plan for the coming year? They said: Yes we will do it, and the plan is being met. Therefore, I say that what can hinder us is the lack of material, but not the lack of work force. And we have not had to bring a single person from the eastern provinces. [laughter, applause]. Imagine. The only easterners that we have here are those of us who came here a long time ago. [laughter] And there is no way that they can kick us out of here.

Well, what are we going to do? Promote the economic and industrial development of the eastern provinces. We are preparing and developing a similar plan for the eastern provinces. Next year, we will be inaugurating child care centers, and polyclinics, and special schools, and buildings. They will also be working on hundreds of buildings. The same is true of the other provinces.

[Castro] We know that we can't go around asking for things, that what we can do is get to work making things, and that is what we are doing. With our work, we produce more cement, more iron rods, more tiles, more bricks. With work, and some amount of material resources. This is what the minibrigade movement is about, and it is truly a revolutionary idea. It was an idea that emerged in Cuba with the Cuban revolution, as a mass action, just like the defense of the country, which is also an enormous mass movement. The country is not divided into a particular number of military units, of fighters, of comrades of the SMO [not further identified]. The country is defended by the people, all the people. We have to work in that same manner to resolve social problems and to resolve the problems of the economy.

Therefore, we are not making plans on the basis of imagination or fantasy. There is the construction, which will have the capacity to produce 450,000 tons [product not given] a year. This means that we will have all the steel that we want for construction, and lamination done in Cuba, because first we will build a capacity of 100,000 and then another 100,000 and 300,000 more tons of iron rods. We will have an excess, so we will be able to build all these things that we are discussing, and even export. In 1990, we will be exporting more than in 1987, despite this colossal [internal] plan. We will continue to obtain foreign exchange from Antillana de Acero, and we will continue to have all the steel we need for this ambitious plan that we are carrying out in the country, because this movement is being done with a good basis.

On this project, like all those that are in execution, the Havana microbrigades are a palpable manifestation of a

new style of work, of an exemplary attitude, of a high sense of responsibility, of a zealous demand for quality in the work done.

[Castro] Now, the minibrigade has begun to mean quality in construction, which is essential. Quality of construction. [applause] The habit, and even the idea, of quality had been lost. Moreover, the projects were never completed. Now, they are started and finished. They are started and completed. Then the next one is started and finished. Almost 5 years building a child care center, with work and resources being wasted without any gain. If it is built in a matter of months, what does that mean? That the child care center will have children in it. One has an immediate result, benefit, advantage.

Therefore, we are beginning a phase and we must take care to see that it is not distorted and that there is no decline. I believe that enthusiasm will grow instead of diminishing as the people see the results of all this effort. I believe that we must devote an intelligent and persistent effort to the materials because this is what is limited, and as we said, we are making things of quality. We are now instituting quality. Pretty soon, we will inaugurate the (Julio Trigo) Hospital, with 500 beds, built with great quality, as well as the Immunology Research Center. Very important—within a few days. It was built with great quality. Quality is being instituted as a cult of constructors, and as a cult of the people, because if Che was right in saying that quality is respect for the people, then bad quality shows lack of respect for the people. It is a sign of lack of consideration for the people, and a lack of culture. We will take care to ensure quality.

[Castro] If we do not have more resources, we have to redistribute what we have more efficiently to resolve our problems, but the most important thing is that the child care centers will no longer be a major headache for our country. There will no longer be that headache, because we must not again allow technocratic, theoretical criteria based on a hollow philosophy to introduce ideas such as that it is not important to build child care centers, disregarding reality and the needs of the family. They also forgot about other realities when the housing program declined to an extraordinary degree.

This is not a useless social expense. The 200 or 210 children registered there mean 210 mothers who are working in production or services. The child care center cannot be seen as a superfluous expense, a superficial, unjustified expense. It means that the mothers, as doctors, engineers, architects, middle level technicians, or workers in any industry or service, are producing for the country and for the people. Two hundred ten children registered in a child care center means 210 mothers: young, full of life, well trained, engaged in production and services. That is what a child care center means. [applause] [music]

[Castro] What was the demand for child care centers? Nineteen thousand five hundred [places]. We are creating a capacity of 21,000. Recently, I read another figure,

23,000. I asked: Has the number increased? Some people said: The thing is that some of the figures are repeated. Well, this could happen. If in 1989 we discover that we have a shortage of 5,000 places, without batting an eyelash, we will build 25 child care centers. What is that to us now, if in the first year we started with 50? What is that to us? [applause]

Now we will analyze our need for schools of all types: which ones are old, which ones have to be rebuilt. We already have a 100-percent double sessions in the primary schools. We have to implement this in the secondary schools as well. It is necessary. The children get into mischief in the afternoons. Why should the children be running around in the streets? We have to work toward this, and we will also achieve it. And as I have said, we are going to build sports installations, swimming pools. I believe that we will develop good swimmers. We will stop being cats [gatos]. We will occupy honorable places in international competitions in swimming also. We will build 8, 10, 20, 30 of them, we shall see.

[Castro] What is today's date?

[Speaker] Today is 2 September.

[Castro] Thus, the project that we are inaugurating today is the symbol of an entire construction revolution in our capital, and we see the first concrete results. I have inaugurated the first one. I was invited. I will not be able to attend the inauguration of all 50. If it were up to me, I would be very happy to go to them one by one, but there are many things to be inaugurated. Perhaps, this one in Centro Habana is one of the first to be completed. However, what I would really like to inaugurate this year, before 31 December, is the 50th child care center. [applause] I invite you, comrades.

I dare to have that hope. I dare to have this hope, because I know the strength of the minibrigades, and I know that they know how to work night and day, and we have 4 months left. All the centers have a selected location; at least their foundations could be ready in 4 months, if we work tenaciously. Therefore, we are now making a serious commitment. Do not invite me to inaugurate No 45. [laughter] Invite me to inaugurate No 50, so that it will be a complete triumph, [applause] so that the minibrigades in the capital will be on a par with our boxers at the pan-American games [applause]. Of 12 fights, or rather of 12 titles, 10 gold medals [applause]. I do not speak about baseball; they did marvelous things, but they also made us sweat a lot. [laughter] But the boxers were a sure thing: ping, pang, rang. [laughter] You see? Increasing the number of heart attacks. Now we will have to put at least one more floor in the center, the cardiovascular institute. That is not to our advantage, eh?

Actually, they really played an extraordinary role. They deserve the greatest recognition, not only for their gold medals, but their revolutionary, patriotic, combative spirit. [applause] There was not a single fissure in their ranks. There was not a single deserter. There was not a

single traitor. The imperialists thought that they were going to make a harvest, and what they harvested were the fists [laughter] of our athletes. Those are our people. That is the most complete expression of revolutionary peoples.

It only remains for me to say, comrades, that what we are doing here is what we are going to do throughout the country, that what we are doing here this year will begin in 1988 in all the country's provinces, because the revolutionary government and the revolution do not work only for the capital. Throughout these years, it has worked more for the rest of the country than for the capital. If certain priority is now being given to the capital, it is because the time has come to do all the necessary justice, to do all the projects needed in the capital of the country. [applause]

An enormous effort awaits us, but the future satisfaction will also be great, and also the progress that our country and our capital will make through this effort that we are making.

Fatherland or death. [crowd shouts: "We will win."] [end recording]

OTHER COUNTRIES

Haiti

'Several' Wounded by Army in Gonaives

FL102217 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole
1100 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Report by unidentified correspondent from Raboteau, Gonaives, on 9 September]

[Text] It was about 0700 this morning when the shooting started in Gonaives. We saw a vehicle full of armed soldiers — a Toyota jeep, which is not the kind of vehicle used by the military in Gonaives — patrolling the city. There was a lot of shooting going on and the departmental commander invited us to the barracks. When we got to the office of the military department commanding officer, Colonel Gambetta Hyppolite, we saw three sacks of marijuana which had been seized. A woman was standing by the confiscated sacks of marijuana. According to what the woman said, the marijuana was found at her residence. You are going to hear the woman's statements. [passage indistinct]

You just heard Mrs Jean Tatoune say that the three sacks of marijuana the soldiers seized this morning at her residence belonged to her husband.

Meanwhile, as we just said, there has been shooting in Gonaives since this morning. The streets are practically deserted. We saw only the military, all over town.

We have received a press release from the Gonaives United Front. In the note the United Front says: Forewarned is forearmed. The people of Gonaives have risen

up solidly. They say that they will not be taken in by demagogy. Today, Monday, 7 September, the people of Gonaives are furious. They have sworn that they must discover the origins of all these shady dealings. The people say: No, there is no getting away with this. They say that on the day the note was written two or three people were seized and some of them are being kept as hostages. The united front says that they are keeping those people and continuing to keep a close eye on everything that is happening in Gonaives.

In conclusion, there is much that is shady going on in Gonaives, where, at the Toussaint Louverture Barracks, they also had us meet three men. What had those three men come to do? According to what we were told, they had come to seek asylum at the barracks because they said they were in danger. They said they cannot live in Gonaives. Let's listen to their statement. [passage indistinct].

Well, we remind you that the Army's intervention in Gonaives was not without bloodshed. Several people were wounded by the Army's gunfire.

Gonaives Neighborhoods Occupied

*FL102239 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French
1600 GMT 10 Sep 87*

[Text] Order-keeping forces have been occupying Raboteau and Jubile, two densely-populated sections of the town of Gonaives, since yesterday morning. They are looking for Jean Tatoune, Joe Lucie, and (Flovel). They are accused of being vandals and terrorists, for having confiscated firearms at their residence, and having taken hostage people whom they claim denounced them to the police.

Shots were heard throughout yesterday morning, and there have been arrests. Among the victims are Pierre Charles Morancy, Elibs Theophile Auguste, (Fanor), and Jacques Alcius. All were wounded by gunfire.

We have learned from an informed source that others — such as (Gabriel Phenomene), (Meliana Francois), and (Smith Mesadieux) — have been taken to the military barracks in Gonaives.

The homes of the people arrested were ransacked by the Armed Forces.

U.S. Domestic 'Interference' Protested

*PA041902 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1822 GMT
4 Sep 87*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 4 Sep (DPA) — Today, more than 400 people marched to the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince to deliver a protest letter accusing the United States of interference in Haiti's domestic affairs.

According to the march organizers, Washington supports the Haitian Government and gives its Army weapons to kill the people.

The demonstrators carried placards accusing the Army of being an "army of macoutes" and charging the National Government Council with grave human rights violations.

Troops in combat gear stopped the march when it arrived in front of the U.S. Embassy. The troops did not take any action to break it up, although last month the police prohibited all demonstrations in the center of Port-au-Prince.

The protest ended without incident and the demonstrators returned home.

Argentina

'Sources' Assess Alfonsin's Cabinet Changes

PY102237 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish
2052 GMT 10 Sep 87

[By Federico Sivori]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (DYN)—Political analysts and many UCR [Radical Civic Union] and opposition leaders were surprised when in the last few hours they received "signals" that President Alfonsin has already adopted a final decision regarding his cabinet, which will include those whom everybody believed were leaving, and will not include those whom everybody believed were firm in their posts.

Although on the morning of 7 September no one believed Juan Vital Sourrouille would remain in the Cabinet, it now seems he was the first one to be confirmed in his post, and according to rumors, he celebrated this decision with champagne.

Although there is still no explanation for his decision, it seems Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli has definitely decided to leave his post.

According to sources close to the president, the reason for these Cabinet changes is far more complex than the results of the 6 September elections.

According to some sources, Dante Caputo, Sourrouille, Horacio Jaunarena and Julio Rajneri will not be removed. Apparently, questions about the government's economic policy, the Armed Forces, human rights, and foreign policy have either been overcome or are nonexistent.

However, Carlos Alderete, Troccoli, and Conrado Storani will reportedly be replaced. This seems to indicate the areas of health, labor relations, and interior affairs are not doing well.

Public Works Minister Pedro Trucco's situation is still under study. Therefore, there is uncertainty about how the public works and services sector is doing.

These conclusions are not that simple for the government. If they were, it would mean the government sees things in exactly the opposite way from the rest of the people.

Storani has expressed his personal decision to resign from the Cabinet. Perhaps he is doing this to challenge the government's policy within the UCR and within the framework of the Renewal and Change Movement, which he helped establish.

Alderete is conditioning his tenure on the Cabinet to the political decisions by the labor sector and not to the president's final decision regarding his situation.

However, the decision to retain Sourrouille and other credit negotiators, such as Mario Brodersohn, involves a government decision that is closely linked to the demands of international creditors.

Troccoli's possible removal deals exclusively with the UCR's weak internal situation. Trucco's situation is related to the coordinating board and the economy.

Each move is so complicated that people agree with those who said it would be "difficult to interpret" the election results. Although there may be no interpretation, there seems to be difficulty in implementing the simple conclusions of the elections. There is difficulty interpreting the people's will, in view of the pressures and maneuverings of power groups, none of which seems to have been able to gather any votes. At least those who remain in the Cabinet were never elected, but some of those who are reportedly leaving, such as Troccoli or Storani, have much experience at losing and winning elections.

CGT Asks Government to Make Drastic Changes

PY101914 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 1135 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA) — Considering that "the arrogance of the economic technocrats has been repudiated by the workers, as confirmed by the ballot boxes," the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] has asked the government "to make a drastic change of course."

For the CGT, "it is no longer valid to invoke electoral percentages, which have subsequently been busted. The false predictions, overwhelming ruling-party propaganda, and unfulfilled promises, to impose hardships on the people have been exposed."

The CGT established its post-election position in a communique issued yesterday by the CGT Executive Board. CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini read the communique during a press conference. Ubaldini confirmed that Labor Minister Carlos Alderete will make an official visit to the CGT headquarters, probably this afternoon. Ubaldini reported that the CGT is designing "a new strategy" in light of the changes in the political situation, including all-out efforts to unite the Peronist trade unionism by integrating "all sectors." Ubaldini admitted that Alderete will participate in those talks in his capacity as secretary general of the Trade Union of Light and Power Workers and not as labor minister.

A journalist asked Ubaldini's opinion on "the rejection by the CGT renewal faction of Armando Cavalieri, the Labor Ministry's agent [operador], a leader of the Trade Union of Shop Clerks, and one of the main advocates of the Group of 15. Ubaldini replied: "You said it. He is just an agent. Now, if we are talking about trade union leader, that is something else."

In the communique issued yesterday, the CGT states that, in keeping with the electoral results, "a basic change in goals and procedures is in order." "It is necessary to restore the transparency in the relationship between the government and the trade union and political organizations, abandoning all divisionist goals and all negotiations outside the legal framework of these organizations," the CGT communique states. The communique

reiterates the CGT demands "to immediately adjust the salaries" and replace the labor laws enacted under the military regime.

However, the CGT is emphatically asking for substantial changes in socioeconomic policies which include replacing people who are following the same dependent philosophy that is leading us into disaster," the communique states.

In sum, the communique asks the government "to abandon all hope of finding solutions abroad and turn toward the national capability for recovery and progress, a capability that has effectively responded whenever it was required to overcome development difficulties concocted abroad." The communique adds: "(The government) must also abandon all programs based on transferring our economic assets to the creditors' usury, which is being advocated by the manipulators of the alleged foreign debt as the official policy's last hope." The communique concludes by stating: "Solutions are required right now."

Alfonsin Congratulates Sarney on Nuclear Feat
PY101331 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 2015 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (NA)—President Raul Alfonsin expressed his conviction that, like Argentina, [passage indistinct] that Brazil has mastered the ultra-centrifuge uranium enrichment process.

Alfonsin's message adds: "The two countries share the same position favoring total nuclear disarmament and especially freeing Latin America of nuclear weapons forever, in accordance with the Tlatelolco Treaty."

Alfonsin's message is in answer to a letter sent by Sarney announcing the Brazilian nuclear scientific achievement.

Alfonsin points out: "Brazil and Argentina are ready to progress in all branches of scientific knowledge and its application."

Alfonsin says "we must congratulate each other for the significant achievements made because the benefits of today's science and technology are at the disposal of our people and Latin America."

Alfonsin praised the strengthening of nuclear cooperation between the two countries "as a result of the meeting held in Foz de Iguazu in 1985." He adds: "the joint activities are multiplying very fast."

Alfonsin emphasized that the Brazilian announcement shows the two countries have mastered the two main techniques used in the world of sophisticated uranium enrichment process."

Alfonsin's message adds: "The Brazilian and Argentine scientific knowledge makes us look with confidence to the future development of nuclear science, technology, and industry for the benefit of our people and their right to decide their own destiny."

Alfonsin concludes by saying: "The intensification of our cooperation in the nuclear field has strengthened our mutual confidence and friendship." The message adds "Your letter conveying to me in advance the Brazilian achievement once more testifies to our trust and confidence."

Bolivia

Paz Analyzes Negotiations with Argentina

PY101355 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] President Victor Paz Estenssoro said yesterday that the Argentine Government has taken a hard stance on the Bolivian gas price and the bilateral debt, adding that Bolivia "will not be able to negotiate a fair price" at the negotiations being held in Santa Cruz.

In a speech delivered from Government House, the president said the Alfonsin administration "intends to collect the debts contracted by the de facto governments, now that the Bolivian economy is at a difficult moment."

In an 8-minute speech addressed to a group of lawyers, Paz outlined a gloomy picture of the Bolivian economy, criticizing the fact that the democratic system "has been unable so far to replace the juridical structure of the illegal de facto governments."

Concerning the economic situation, Paz Estenssoro admitted that the measures enforced by the government "to improve the economy and fight hyperinflation, which ravaged our country," have exacted a high social cost. He noted that this social cost should not be blamed only on the government measures.

He added: "There are other external factors, like the inconceivably low tin prices on the world market, the low prices of other minerals and, finally, natural gas...for which so far no price has been set. These factors have caused a recession."

President Paz emphasized the negotiations the Bolivian and Argentine delegations are holding in Santa Cruz over the gas sales and the bilateral debt. He said: "The negotiations have shown we will not obtain a fair price with respect to the proposal Bolivia formulated when oil prices on the world market were at a high level. In addition, the Argentine Government intends to collect the debts contracted by the de facto governments."

He added: "As a result of all this, Bolivian financial resources remain at a very low level. This is one of the main reasons for the economic problems caused by the Treasury's lack of funds."

The president concluded his analysis of the economy by saying: "Our economy has undergone a contraction and our GNP is low. Society must take into account these factors for the future."

Concerning the Bolivian legal system, President Paz said Bolivia needs new laws to regulate the various activities of society.

He said: "Under the successive de facto regimes, the government has become accustomed to issuing decrees that have regulated the national life."

He added: "Since the decrees are issued by the executive branch, they do not last as long and are not as consistent as a law. We must, therefore, approve the laws the country needs. Such laws are essential because they will eliminate the fear that regulations may be unexpectedly amended, thus harming society and those who had confidence in the law."

The president elaborated on the enforcement of decrees-law and supreme decrees, which were used to enforce codes produced by de facto regimes. He said "This situation has led us to a paradox. A decree law issued by a constitutional government has proven less effective than a de facto government decree."

In view of this problem the president issued the following recommendation "We should adopt measures at the legislative branch level and approve rules that will apply to the codes and to all legal matters."

The president concluded by exhorting lawyers to continue to improve the Bolivian legal system. "The law must conform to the time, to prevailing circumstances, to changes, and to new sociological factors. Technology is another factor to be borne in mind in the process of change that the nation has undergone," he said.

Interior Minister Rejects Corruption Charges
PY091342 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish
1130 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] charges, which state that corrupted officials are participating in the fight against drug trafficking, are false according to Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran.

He thus denied the accusations made by a COB leader who said people involved in drug trafficking are currently serving as members of the new special antidrug trafficking force.

[Begin Duran recording] I did not listen to his statement, but I think it was made carelessly. If he has any evidence or proof then I invite him to publicly report what he knows so we can take the appropriate measures.

If he does not have evidence, he should not be carrying out a political campaign to discredit people's dignity. If he does not have evidence he should retract his accusations [words indistinct] [end recording]

Cartagena Board Evaluates Government Debt
PY101414 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Sep 87 p 7

[Text] During 1987, the government plans to allocate \$314 million for the payment of the foreign debt. This sum represents 65 percent of national exports.

This information is contained in a document entitled "Recent Evolution of the Foreign Debt of the Andean Group and some Latin American Countries" which was

prepared for the first half of this year by the Cartagena Agreement Board (JUNAC).

The JUNAC document says the Bolivian Government paid \$234.5 million to service the foreign debt during 1986.

During the same period Bolivia received new loans for \$313.6 million which left a favorable balance of \$79.1 million.

The document also reveals the following information regarding the Bolivian foreign debt for 1986: amortization (payment of capital) \$167.5 million; interests \$67 million; total payment for servicing the debt \$234.5 million.

During the same period Bolivia also received new credits from international organizations for \$313.6 million which left a favorable balance of \$79.1 million.

The JUNAC also reports that the total value of exports of the country's goods for 1986 was \$629 million.

Within this context, the servicing of the national foreign debt during 1986 represented 37.3 percent of exports.

If the government pays \$314 million to service the foreign debt this year and if the expected exports reach only \$482 million, it will mean servicing the foreign debt will represent 65 percent of exports.

Government May Buy Debt
PY101906 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] The foreign private banks would be willing to sell to Bolivia their \$671 million debt at a secondary market value no greater than 20 percent of its nominal value.

This statement is made in the document drawn up by the Cartagena Agreement Board (JUNAC) about the recent evolution of Andean countries foreign debt.

When analyzing the Bolivian case within the regional foreign debt problem, the JUNAC document states that Bolivia has managed to negotiate with six member countries of the Paris Club the pardoning of their penalty interests over the Bolivian official bilateral debt.

The Bolivian Government's official strategy to negotiate its debt is directly related to whatever financing the creditor banks may be willing to grant.

The Bolivian Government has proposed to the consortium of 128 private creditor banks the purchase of \$671 million of its debt at secondary market prices. The Bank of America, which heads this consortium, has agreed with this proposal.

According to economic officials, Bolivia will be able to obtain foreign resources to purchase its debt.

The JUNAC document quotes the words of Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal: "The resources obtained from friendly countries to buy the Bolivian debt must come from donations."

It is said in Bolivian economic circles that there is the possibility the country may buy its \$671 million debt at 10 percent of its value, that is, at \$67 million, which is the maximum amount of money Bolivia would be able to collect from donations.

The last time Bolivia paid its commitments to the foreign private banks was in 1984, when it paid \$124 million.

In May 1984, the Bolivian Government declared a moratorium on the payment of its debt interests, and so the foreign banks cut credits to Bolivia.

Special Force Commander on Organization

PY091916 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] General Humberto Palacios Medina was installed as commander of the Special Forces for Antidrug Operations [Fuerza Especial de Lucha contra el Narcotrafico].

Palacios, a former Bolivian Air Force commander, was not selected at random, but was chosen by President Victor Paz Estenssoro to command this new multinational force that will soon operate in our territory.

Why was this new force created if the Mobile Units for Rural Areas (UMOPAR) were already fighting drug trafficking? Palacios gave the following explanation:

In face of the discredited situation of the Bolivian Police, which has been involved in protecting drug trafficking activities as reported in Congress, the Bolivian and U.S. Governments decided to create this new force which will not depend on the police but on the Bolivian Interior Ministry.

So as not to allow much police participation, Palacios will select his staff in the next few hours from members of the Bolivian Armed Forces and other organizations.

The UMOPAR unit, which has been criticized throughout its existence, will be subject to the new Special Force to which lower ranking police officers will be summoned.

The Special Force will be made up of military members from several countries, especially the United States. Now that this new force has been created, the police will cease to have a large participation in the struggle against drug trafficking. In this manner, the police members will be saved from being accused of protecting drug traffickers.

The United States will invest \$123 million in helicopters, weapons, motorboats, and other equipment in this force. In turn, Bolivia will give money to maintain specialized troops.

Brazil

Freire's Death 'Emotionally Exhausts' Sarney

PY110140 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] On doctors' orders, President Jose Sarney did not attend the ceremony at the Brasilia air base this morning, when the body of Agrarian Reform Minister Marcos Freire was sent to Recife.

According to Civil Cabinet Minister Ronaldo Costa Couto, President Sarney is emotionally exhausted after the death of his friend former Senator Marcos Freire.

Because the president hardly slept last night awaiting the arrival of Marcos Freire's body, the doctors ordered that he not attend the ceremony at the air base. Civil Cabinet Minister Ronaldo Costa Couto, Military Cabinet Minister Bayma Denis, SNI Director Ivan de Souza Mendes, and several of Sarney's advisers attended the ceremony at the air base this morning on the president's behalf.

Bresser's Dismissal 'Already Being Discussed'

PY101631 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Following Finance Minister Bresser Pereira's failure on his mission to the United States — he did not manage to sell his proposal to convert half of the Brazilian foreign debt to bonds — his dismissal from the Finance Ministry is already being discussed. At least, some newspapers are hinting at this.

Early today reporter (Val Ferreira) interviewed Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercia who is very close to Minister Bresser.

[Begin Ferreira recording] Governor Orestes Quercia said he knows nothing about Minister Bresser leaving the Finance Ministry following his failure in his mission to Europe and the United States. (?Afterward) the population [words indistinct] measures in the economic field. [Quercia recording indistinct] This was the statement of Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercia on the possible dismissal of Bresser from the Finance Ministry. [end recording]

IPEN Head Guarantees Nuclear Project Safety

PY101846 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] IPEN [Institute for Nuclear and Energy Research] Superintendent Eng Claudio Rodrigues said "there will not be another Chernobyl at Ipero, because the Autonomous Nuclear Technology Program is not aimed at building an atomic bomb, and the mastery of the uranium isotope enrichment technology based on centrifugation "virtually" poses no risk for the people. "What we are doing is a chemical engineering process that is not very different from what is done at other chemical industries operating in our country, and we will not work with radioactive material," he explained.

Rodrigues, who yesterday allowed reporters access to the U.S.-made IEA-R1 research reactor, which was installed some 30 years ago at the Sao Paulo University Physics Institute, said the engineers and scientists involved in the project are "very" concerned about nuclear safety. "In addition to the safety of the personnel and our facilities, we are willing to provide all the necessary information for the preservation of the environment in connection with our activities, so society may have a chance to pass judgment on what IPEN has been doing," he said.

Rodrigues explained that uranium becomes radioactive only after being used in a reactor, adding that the operation of the Ipero plant "will not reach that phase and the radioactivity level will not surpass that of natural radioactivity." Rodrigues explained that there will not be any nuclear waste. "We will not work with material that has been subjected to radiation," and the risks involved are those of "the manipulating of natural uranium and the operation of the chemical plant," he remarked.

Rodrigues said the possibility that Brazil may produce its own fuel for the research reactors—because of the difficulties in importing fuel, the Sao Paulo University reactor operates barely 8 hours a day, 4 or 5 days a week—will allow the country "to operate on the world market in the future, because it has its own raw material." This will also promote the development of the technical and managerial infrastructure in "technologically sophisticated areas" like nuclear medicine, agriculture, engineering, and hydrology, he added.

In order to open all possibilities, some 50 IPEN scientists and researchers directly involved in the national uranium enrichment program "for over 1 and 1/2 years" have kept secret the success of the program, which managed to obtain a 1.2-percent enrichment index in the laboratory.

"This reveals that our personnel are working seriously. Everyone was convinced that it was necessary to keep silent on the issue in order to avoid internal and external pressure which could have interrupted a project that involves commercial, strategic, and political issues," the IPEN superintendent said. He added that the result was publicly announced by President Jose Sarney, "after the technology was mastered."

According to the existing timetable, the Ipero pilot unit will be operating in 1988, and in 1989 it should produce "several dozen kg of uranium with an enrichment index of up to 20 percent which will meet the needs for fuel of the research reactors." Yet, to reach this stage, Rodrigues added, IPEN had to begin "from scratch."

In 1959, IPEN was technically able to purify uranium. Almost 15 years later, it could produce uranium tetrafluoride, which is the raw material for producing uranium hexafluoride, a gas used in the isotope enrichment process. Before that, Brazil had to master, at an industrial level, the technology of fluor.

The uranium hexafluoride technology was obtained between 1978 and 1979, when Brazil and the GDR signed a nuclear agreement for the transfer of the jet-nozzle [preceding two words in English] technology, which so far has not proven commercially feasible, following the success achieved by the autonomous program, some scientists believed the agreement with the FRG was "premature." We have properly used the available financial resources and we have fulfilled our mission, Rodrigues said, stressing that the project "has

also revealed the high performance level of Brazilian forefront technology." He emphasized the key role played by the Navy in the project, but ruled out the possibility of immediately building a nuclear submarine. "As far as I know, the Navy is still interested in building its first conventional submarine," he said.

Minister Views Nuclear Program

PY081908 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2326 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Sep (EFE) — Brazilian Aeronautics Minister General Julio Otavio Moreira Lima today said the mastering of the fuel cycle will not hinder the conventional weapons industry, adding that right now, "we are not able to manufacture even an atomic [word indistinct]."

On 6 September, Brazil, the most developed Latin American country, joined the exclusive club of countries that have nuclear technology by mastering the complete uranium enrichment cycle by a centrifuge [centrifugacion] method.

Moreira Lima recalled that nuclear technology will be developed with peaceful objectives, adding that the conventional weapons industry must be further promoted.

The aeronautics minister made these statements during the celebration of the Brazilian National Independence Day, which was commemorated throughout the country with military parades and an exhibition of Brazilian weapons, one of the country's main products.

Minister Moreira Says No Room for Coup

PY101634 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—"The Nation is mature enough to no longer permit a coup d'etat or a military intervention, even as a speculation." This comment was made yesterday in Rio de Janeiro by Aeronautics Minister Octavio Moreira Lima who commented on reports saying that disagreements between military men and members of the Constituent Assembly could lead to an institutional crisis. The aeronautics minister attached no importance to a report published by *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, stating that the Armed Forces are increasing their political influence. He said the U.S. newspaper "has been speaking of a military coup for more than a year."

The aeronautics minister emphasized that there has never been a reason to think of a confrontation between militarymen and the Constituent Assembly. "What is happening today, and this unfortunately makes some people feel uncomfortable, is that open talks are being held between the Armed Forces and the political leaders from different trends. This is only natural." In Moreira Lima's opinion, "the speculation of a military intervention and a confrontation are just the result of the imagination of those who do not accept the maturity of society and the willingness of Brazilian politicians and the Armed Forces to integrate themselves within this context."

The same position has been expressed by Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboia and Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves, who intend to continue their talks with the members of the Constituent Assembly. During a talk recently held with Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] bloc leader at the Senate, Gen Pires felt his proposals were better received by Cardoso than by other politicians.

Unlike other Constituent Assembly members who harbor prejudices concerning the constitutional role of the

Armed Forces, Cardoso admits that the military institutions have a domestic role and not just a defensive role against foreign attacks. Attorney Evaristo de Moraes Filho, who retired as a result of the AI-5 [Institutional Act No 5] and who has been granted amnesty, yesterday admitted that the demand by the Armed Forces, asking that their current constitutional attributions be preserved, can be met. In Moraes Filho's opinion, the new constitution must assign to the military institutions the responsibility "of guaranteeing the constitutional branches, and law and order."